

NG personnel are used to fulfill requests for civilian law enforcement assistance.

(4) Serve as an advisor to the Commanders of the Combatant Commands on NG matters pertaining to Combatant Command responsibilities under this part, and support planning and coordination for such activities as requested by the CJCS or the Commanders of other Combatant Commands.

(5) On all matters pertaining to the NG, serve as the channel of communications between: the Secretary of Defense, the CJCS, and the DoD Components (other than the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force); and the States. The Chief, NGB, shall keep the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force informed of all communications unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense.

(6) Coordinate the sharing of State contingency plans for the use of non-federalized NG forces in CDO roles between the responsible State Adjutants General and the responsible Combatant Commander.

§ 182.6 Procedures.

(a) *Participation of DoD Personnel in Civilian Law Enforcement Activities*—(1) *Guiding Statutory Requirements and Supporting Policies*—(i) *Statutory Restrictions*. (A) The primary restriction on DoD participation in civilian law enforcement activities is the Posse Comitatus Act. It provides that whoever willfully uses any part of the Army or the Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute U.S. laws, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, shall be fined under title 18, U.S.C., or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(B) 10 U.S.C. 375 provides that the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to ensure that any activity (including the provision of any equipment or facility or the assignment or detail of any personnel) under 10 U.S.C. chapter 18 does not include or permit direct participation by a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity unless participa-

tion in such activity by such member is otherwise authorized by law.

(ii) *Permissible Direct Assistance*. Categories of active participation in direct law-enforcement-type activities (e.g., search, seizure, and arrest) that are not restricted by law or DoD policy are: (A) Actions taken for the primary purpose of furthering a DoD or foreign affairs function of the United States, regardless of incidental benefits to civilian authorities. This does not include actions taken for the primary purpose of aiding civilian law enforcement officials or otherwise serving as a subterfuge to avoid the restrictions of the Posse Comitatus Act. Actions under this provision may include (depending on the nature of the DoD interest and the authority governing the specific action in question):

(1) Investigations and other actions related to enforcement of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 U.S.C. chapter 47).

(2) Investigations and other actions that are likely to result in administrative proceedings by the Department of Defense, regardless of whether there is a related civil or criminal proceeding. (See DoD Instruction 5525.07⁷ and the Memorandum of Agreement Between the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense with respect to matters in which the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice both have an interest.)

(3) Investigations and other actions related to a commander's inherent authority to maintain law and order on a DoD installation or facility.

(4) Protection of classified defense information or equipment or controlled unclassified information (e.g., trade secrets and other proprietary information), the unauthorized disclosure of which is prohibited by law.

(5) Protection of DoD personnel, equipment, and official guests.

(6) Such other actions that are undertaken primarily for a military or foreign affairs purpose.

(B) Audits and investigations conducted by, under the direction of, or at the request of the IG, DoD, pursuant to

⁷ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/552507p.pdf>.

Office of the Secretary of Defense

§ 182.6

the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.

(C) When permitted under emergency authority in accordance with 32 CFR part 185, Federal military commanders have the authority, in extraordinary emergency circumstances where prior authorization by the President is impossible and duly constituted local authorities are unable to control the situation, to engage temporarily in activities that are necessary to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances because:

(1) Such activities are necessary to prevent significant loss of life or wanton destruction of property and are necessary to restore governmental function and public order; or

(2) When duly constituted Federal, State, or local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property or Federal governmental functions. Federal action, including the use of Federal military forces, is authorized when necessary to protect Federal property or functions.

(D) DoD actions taken pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 331–334, relating to the use of Federal military forces in specified circumstances with respect to insurrection, domestic violence, or conspiracy that hinders the execution of State or Federal law.

(E) Actions taken under express statutory authority to assist officials in executing the laws, subject to applicable limitations. The laws that permit direct DoD participation in civilian law enforcement include:

(1) Protection of national parks and certain other Federal lands consistent with 16 U.S.C. 23, 78, and 593.

(2) Enforcement of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1861(a).

(3) Assistance in the case of crimes against foreign officials, official guests of the United States, and other internationally protected persons pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 112 and 1116.

(4) Assistance in the case of crimes against Members of Congress, Members-of-Congress-elect, Justices of the Supreme Court and nominees, and certain senior Executive Branch officials

and nominees in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 351.

(5) Assistance in the case of crimes involving nuclear materials in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 831.

(6) Protection of the President, Vice President, and other designated dignitaries in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 1751 and Public Law 94–524.

(7) Actions taken in support of the neutrality laws in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 408 and 461–462.

(8) Removal of persons unlawfully present on Indian lands in accordance with 25 U.S.C. 180.

(9) Execution of quarantine and certain health laws in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 97 and DoD Instruction 6200.03,⁸ “Public Health Emergency Management Within the Department of Defense.”

(10) Removal of unlawful enclosures from public lands in accordance with 43 U.S.C. 1065.

(11) Protection of the rights of a discoverer of an island covered by 48 U.S.C. 1418.

(12) Support of territorial governors if a civil disorder occurs, in accordance with 48 U.S.C. 1422 and 1591.

(13) Actions in support of certain customs laws in accordance with 50 U.S.C. 220.

(F) Actions taken to provide search and rescue support domestically under the authorities provided in the National Search and Rescue Plan and DoD Instruction 3003.01.⁹

(iii) *Restrictions on Direct Assistance.*

(A) Except as authorized in this part (e.g., in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section), DoD personnel are prohibited from providing the following forms of direct civilian law enforcement assistance:

(1) Interdiction of a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other similar activity.

(2) A search or seizure.

(3) An arrest; apprehension; stop and frisk; engaging in interviews, interrogations, canvassing, or questioning of potential witnesses or suspects; or similar activity.

(4) Using force or physical violence, brandishing a weapon, discharging or

⁸ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/620003p.pdf>.

⁹ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/300301p.pdf>.

using a weapon, or threatening to discharge or use a weapon except in self-defense, in defense of other DoD persons in the vicinity, or in defense of non-DoD persons, including civilian law enforcement personnel, in the vicinity when directly related to an assigned activity or mission.

(5) Evidence collection; security functions; crowd and traffic control; and operating, manning, or staffing checkpoints.

(6) Surveillance or pursuit of individuals, vehicles, items, transactions, or physical locations, or acting as undercover agents, informants, investigators, or interrogators.

(7) Forensic investigations or other testing of evidence obtained from a suspect for use in a civilian law enforcement investigation in the United States unless there is a DoD nexus (e.g., the victim is a member of the Military Services or the crime occurred on an installation under exclusive DoD jurisdiction) or the responsible civilian law enforcement official requesting such testing declares in writing that the evidence to be examined was obtained by consent. Requests for exceptions to this restriction must be made through channels to the ASD(HD&ASA), who will evaluate, in coordination with the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, whether to seek Secretary of Defense authorization for an exception to policy.

(B) The use of deputized State or local law enforcement powers by DoD uniformed law enforcement personnel shall be in accordance with DoD Instruction 5525.13,¹⁰ “Limitation of Authority to Deputize DoD Uniformed Law Enforcement Personnel by State and Local Governments.”

(C) Except as otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense, the rules for the use of force and authority for the carrying of firearms by DoD personnel providing authorized support under this part shall be in accordance with DoD Directive 5210.56,¹¹ “Carrying of Firearms and the Use of Force by DoD Personnel Engaged in Security, Law

and Order, or Counterintelligence Activities,” and any additional Secretary of Defense-approved rules for the use of force contained in CJCS Instruction 3121.01B, “Standing Rules of Engagement Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces.”

(D) Exceptions to these restrictions for assistance may be granted when the assistance is to be provided outside the United States. Only the Secretary of Defense or the Deputy Secretary of Defense may grant such exceptions, based on compelling and extraordinary circumstances.

(iv) *Use of DoD Personnel to Operate or Maintain Equipment.* The use of DoD personnel to operate or maintain, or to assist in operating or maintaining, equipment shall be limited to situations when the use of non-DoD personnel for operation or maintenance of such equipment would be unfeasible or impractical from a cost or time perspective and would not otherwise compromise military preparedness of the United States. In general, the head of the civilian law enforcement agency may request a DoD Component to provide personnel to operate or maintain, or to assist in operating or maintaining, equipment for the civilian agency. This assistance shall be subject to this guidance:

(A) Such assistance may not involve DoD personnel directly participating in a law enforcement operation (as described in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section).

(B) The performance of such assistance by DoD personnel shall be at a location where there is not a reasonable likelihood of a confrontation between law enforcement personnel and civilians.

(C) The use of DoD aircraft to provide transportation for civilian law enforcement agencies may be provided only in accordance with DoD 4515.13–R.¹²

(D) A request for DoD personnel to operate or maintain, or to assist in operating or maintaining, equipment must be made pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 374 or other applicable law that permits

¹⁰ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/552513p.pdf>.

¹¹ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/521056p.pdf>.

¹² Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/451513r.pdf>.

DoD personnel to provide such assistance to civilian law enforcement officials. A request that is made pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 374 must be made by the head of a civilian agency empowered to enforce any of these laws:

(1) 21 U.S.C. 801–904 and 951–971.

(2) 8 U.S.C. 1324–1328.

(3) A law relating to the arrival or departure of merchandise, as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1401, into or out of the customs territory of the United States, as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1401, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(4) 46 U.S.C. chapter 705.

(5) Any law, foreign or domestic, prohibiting terrorist activities.

(E) In addition to the assistance authorized under paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of this section:

(1) DoD personnel may be made available to a Federal law enforcement agency to operate or assist in operating equipment, to the extent the equipment is used in a supporting role, with respect to:

(i) A criminal violation of the laws specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iv)(D) of this section.

(ii) Assistance that the Federal law enforcement agency is authorized to furnish to a State, local, or foreign government that is involved in the enforcement of laws similar to those in paragraph (a)(1)(iv)(D) of this section.

(iii) A foreign or domestic counterterrorism operation, including support of FBI Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

(iv) Transportation of a suspected terrorist from a foreign country to the United States to stand trial.

(2) DoD personnel made available to a civilian law enforcement agency pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 374 may operate equipment for:

(i) Detection, monitoring, and communication of the movement of air and sea traffic.

(ii) Detection, monitoring, and communication of the movement of surface traffic outside of the geographic boundary of the United States and, if the initial detection occurred outside of the boundary, within the United States, not to exceed 25 miles of the boundary.

(iii) Aerial reconnaissance (does not include satellite reconnaissance).

(iv) Interception of vessels or aircraft detected outside the land area of the United States for the purposes of communicating with such vessels and aircraft to direct such vessels and aircraft to go to a location designated by appropriate civilian officials.

(v) Operation of equipment to facilitate communications in connection with the law enforcement programs specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iv)(D) of this section.

(vi) The following activities that are subject to joint approval by the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General (and the Secretary of State in the case of a law enforcement operation outside of the land area of the United States): the transportation of civilian law enforcement personnel along with any other civilian or military personnel who are supporting, or conducting, a joint operation with civilian law enforcement personnel; the operation of a base of operations for civilian law enforcement and supporting personnel; and the transportation of suspected terrorists from foreign countries to the United States for trial (so long as the requesting Federal law enforcement agency provides all security for such transportation and maintains custody over the suspect through the duration of the transportation).

(vii) The detection, monitoring, and tracking of the movement of weapons of mass destruction under the circumstances described above when outside the United States.

(F) DoD personnel made available to operate equipment for the purposes in paragraphs (a)(1)(iv)(E)(2)(i) and (a)(1)(iv)(E)(2)(iv) of this section may continue to operate such equipment in cases involving the pursuit of vessels or aircraft into the land area of the United States where the detection began outside such land area.

(G) With the approval of the Secretary of Defense, DoD personnel may be made available to any Federal, State, or local civilian law enforcement agency to operate equipment for purposes other than described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, only to the extent that such support does not involve direct assistance by such personnel in a civilian law enforcement

operation unless such direct participation is otherwise authorized by law and is authorized by the Secretary of Defense.

(H) Nothing in this part restricts the authority of Federal military commanders to take emergency action to prevent loss of life or wanton destruction of property as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.

(I) When DoD personnel are otherwise assigned to provide assistance with respect to the laws specified in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of this section, the participation of such personnel shall be consistent with the limitations in such laws, if any, and such restrictions as may be established by policy or the DoD Components concerned.

(v) *Expert Advice.* DoD Components may provide, subject to paragraph (a)(5) of this section, expert advice to Federal, State, or local law enforcement officials in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 373. This does not permit direct assistance by DoD personnel in activities that are fundamentally civilian law enforcement operations, except as otherwise authorized in this section.

(vi) *Training.* (A) The DoD Components may provide, subject to paragraph (a)(5) of this section, training to Federal, State, and local civilian law enforcement officials. This does not permit large-scale or elaborate DoD training, and does not permit regular or direct involvement of DoD personnel in activities that are fundamentally civilian law enforcement operations, except as otherwise authorized in this section.

(B) Training of Federal, State, and local civilian law enforcement officials shall be provided according to this guidance:

(1) Assistance shall be limited to situations when the use of non-DoD personnel would be unfeasible or impractical from a cost or time perspective and would not otherwise compromise military preparedness of the United States.

(2) Assistance may not involve DoD personnel participating in a law enforcement operation, except as otherwise authorized by law.

(3) Assistance of DoD personnel shall be provided at a location where there is not a reasonable likelihood of a con-

frontation between law enforcement personnel and civilians, except as otherwise authorized by this part.

(C) This paragraph does not apply to advanced military training, which is addressed in Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “DoD Training Support to U.S. Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies,” June 29, 1996,¹³ and Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Request for Exception to Policy,” November 12, 1996.¹⁴ Additional exceptions to the policy in Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “DoD Training Support to U.S. Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies,” may be requested on a case-by-case basis. Requests for such exceptions shall be forwarded through the ASD(HD&ASA). Advanced military training:

(1) Includes advanced marksmanship training, including sniper training, military operations in urban terrain (MOUT), advanced MOUT, close quarters battle/close quarters combat, and similar training.

(2) Does not include basic military skills such as basic marksmanship, patrolling, mission planning, medical, and survival.

(vii) *Other Permissible Assistance.* These forms of indirect assistance are not prohibited by law or DoD policy:

(A) Transfer to Federal, State, or local law enforcement officials of information acquired in the normal course of DoD operations that may be relevant to a violation of any Federal or State laws.

(B) Information obtained through procedures, means, or devices authorized by Federal law exclusively for use in gathering, obtaining, or acquiring national intelligence or military intelligence may be transferred unless specifically prohibited by law. Information shall not be transferred if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) The acquisition of that information violates applicable law protecting the privacy or constitutional rights of any person, including rights protected

¹³ Available from OASD(HD&ASA)/Room 3D247, 2600 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

¹⁴ Available from OASD(HD&ASA)/Room 3D247, 2600 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

by 5 U.S.C. 552a (also known as “The Privacy Act of 1974, as amended”).

(2) It would have been illegal for those civilian law enforcement officials to have obtained the information or employ the procedures, means, or devices used by the DoD Component to obtain the information.

(C) Such other actions, approved in accordance with procedures established by the DoD Components concerned, that do not subject civilians to the use of DoD power that is regulatory, prescriptive, or compulsory.

(2) *Exceptions Based on Status.* The restrictions in paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to:

(i) A member of a Reserve Component when not on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty for training.

(ii) A member of the NG when not in Federal service.

(iii) A civilian employee. If the civilian employee is under the direct control of a military officer, assistance will not be provided unless it is permitted by paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(iv) A member of a Military Service when off duty and in a private capacity. A Service member is acting in a private capacity when he or she responds on his or her own volition to assist law enforcement officials instead of acting under the direction or control of DoD authorities.

(v) A member of the Civil Air Patrol, except when performing missions pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9442(b).

(3) *Exceptions Based on Military Service.* By policy, Posse Comitatus Act restrictions (as well as other restrictions in this part) are applicable to the Department of the Navy (including the Marine Corps) with such exceptions as the Secretary of Defense may authorize in advance on a case-by-case basis.

(i) Such exceptions shall include requests from the Attorney General for assistance pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 873(b).

(ii) Requests for approval of other exceptions should be made by a senior official of the civilian law enforcement agency concerned, who verifies that:

(A) The size or scope of the suspected criminal activity poses a serious threat to the interests of the United States and enforcement of a law within the ju-

risdiction of the civilian agency would be seriously impaired if the assistance were not provided because civilian assets are not available to perform the mission; or

(B) Civilian law enforcement assets are not available to perform the mission, and temporary assistance is required on an emergency basis to prevent loss of life or wanton destruction of property.

(4) *Military Readiness.* Assistance may not be provided if such assistance could adversely affect military preparedness. Implementing documents issued by the Heads of the DoD Components shall ensure that approval for the disposition of equipment is vested in officials who can assess the effect of such disposition on military preparedness.

(5) *Approval Authority.* Requests by civilian law enforcement officials for use of DoD personnel to provide assistance to civilian law enforcement agencies shall be forwarded to the appropriate approval authority.

(i) The Secretary of Defense is the approval authority for requests for direct assistance in support of civilian law enforcement agencies, including those responding with assets with the potential for lethality, except for the use of emergency authority as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section and in 32 CFR part 185, and except as otherwise provided below.

(ii) Requests that involve the Defense Intelligence and Counterintelligence entities are subject to approval by the Secretary of Defense and the guidance in DoD Directive 5240.01¹⁵ and DoD 5240.1-R.

(iii) The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Directors of the Defense Agencies may, in coordination with the ASD(HD&ASA), approve the use of DoD personnel:

(A) To provide training or expert advice in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1)(v) and (a)(1)(vi) of this section.

(B) For equipment maintenance in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section.

(C) To monitor and communicate the movement of air and sea traffic in accordance with paragraphs

¹⁵ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/524001p.pdf>.

(a)(1)(iv)(E)(2)(i) and (a)(1)(iv)(E)(2)(iv) of this section.

(iv) All other requests, including those in which subordinate authorities recommend disapproval, shall be submitted promptly to the ASD(HD&ASA) for consideration by the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate.

(v) The views of the CJCS of shall be obtained on all requests that are considered by the Secretary of Defense or the ASD(HD&ASA), that otherwise involve personnel assigned to a unified or specified command, or that may affect military preparedness.

(vi) All requests that are to be considered by the Secretary of Defense or the ASD(HD&ASA) that may involve the use of Reserve Component personnel or equipment shall be coordinated with the ASD(RA). All requests that are to be considered by the Secretary of Defense or the ASD(HD&ASA) that may involve the use of NG personnel also shall be coordinated with the Chief, NGB. All requests that are to be considered by the Secretary of Defense or the ASD(HD&ASA) that may involve the use of NG equipment also shall be coordinated with the Secretary of the Military Department concerned and the Chief, NGB.

(b) *DoD Support of CDO.* (1) *Guiding Statutory Requirements and Supporting Policies.* (i) The President is authorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States to employ the Armed Forces of the United States to suppress insurrections, rebellions, and domestic violence under various conditions and circumstances. Planning and preparedness by the Federal Government, including DoD, for civil disturbances is important due to the potential severity of the consequences of such events for the Nation and the population.

(ii) The primary responsibility for protecting life and property and maintaining law and order in the civilian community is vested in State and local governments. Supplementary responsibility is vested by statute in specific agencies of the Federal Government other than DoD. The President has additional powers and responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States to ensure that law and order are maintained.

(iii) Any employment of Federal military forces in support of law enforcement operations shall maintain the primacy of civilian authority, and, unless otherwise directed by the President, responsibility for the management of the Federal response to civil disturbances rests with the Attorney General. The Attorney General is responsible for receiving State requests for Federal military assistance, coordinating such requests with the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate Federal officials, and presenting such requests to the President who will determine what Federal action will be taken.

(iv) The employment of Federal military forces to control civil disturbances shall only occur in a specified civil jurisdiction under specific circumstances as authorized by the President, normally through issuance of an Executive order or other Presidential directive authorizing and directing the Secretary of Defense to provide for the restoration of law and order in a specific State or locality in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 331–334.

(v) Planning by the DoD Components for CDO shall be compatible with contingency plans for national security emergencies, and with planning for DSCA pursuant to 32 CFR part 185. For example:

(A) Guidelines concerning the use of deputized State or local law enforcement powers by DoD uniformed law enforcement personnel are outlined in DoD Instruction 5525.13.

(B) Guidelines concerning the use of deadly force and/or the carrying of firearms by DoD personnel while engaged in duties related to security or law and order, criminal investigations, or counterintelligence investigations; protecting personnel; protecting vital Government assets; or guarding Government installations and sites, property, and persons (including prisoners) are outlined in DoD Directive 5210.56 and any additional Secretary of Defense-approved rules for the use of force contained in CJCS Instruction 3121.01B, “Standing Rules of Engagement/Standing Rules for the Use of Force for U.S. Forces,” June 13, 2005.

(2) *DoD Requirements.* (i) Federal military forces shall not be used for CDO

unless specifically authorized by the President, except under emergency authority as provided in 32 CFR part 185 and paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.

(ii) Federal military forces shall be made available for CDO as directed by the President. The Secretary of Defense or other authorized DoD official may, where authorized and consistent with the direction of the President, establish the source and composition of those forces to achieve appropriate balance with other national security or DoD priorities.

(iii) Federal military forces employed in CDO shall remain under Secretary of Defense command and control at all times.

(iv) The pre-positioning of Federal military forces for CDO shall not exceed a battalion-sized unit in a single location unless a larger force is authorized by the President.

(v) DoD Components shall not take charge of any function of civil government unless absolutely necessary under conditions of extreme emergency (e.g., when using emergency authority as described in 32 CFR part 185 and paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section). Any commander who is directed, or undertakes, to control such functions shall strictly limit DoD actions to emergency needs and shall facilitate the reestablishment of civil responsibility at the earliest time possible.

(3) *CDO Planning.* (i) To ensure essential control and sound management of all Federal military forces employed in CDO, centralized direction from the Secretary of Defense, through the ASD(HD&ASA), shall guide planning by the DoD Components, whether alone or with civil authorities. Execution of CDO missions shall be decentralized through the Commanders of USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, or USSOCOM, or through joint task force commanders, and only when specifically directed by the Secretary of Defense or as described in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.

(ii) The Commanders of USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and USSOCOM, as the DoD planning agents for CDO in accordance with §182.5(k) of this part, shall lead the CDO planning

activities of the DoD Components in these areas:

(A) USNORTHCOM. The 48 contiguous States, Alaska, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(B) USPACOM. Hawaii and the U.S. possessions and territories in the Pacific area.

(C) USSOCOM. CDO activities involving special operations forces.

(iii) CDO plans and readiness measures shall foster efficient employment of Federal equipment controlled by NG forces, whether employed under State or Federal authority, as well as other resources of the DoD Components.

(4) *Role of the National Guard.* (i) NG forces in a State active duty status have primary responsibility to support State and local Government agencies for disaster responses and in domestic emergencies, including in response to civil disturbances; such activities would be directed by, and under the command and control of, the Governor, in accordance with State or territorial law and in accordance with Federal law.

(ii) NG forces may be ordered or called into Federal service to ensure unified command and control of all Federal military forces for CDO when the President determines that action to be necessary in extreme circumstances.

(iii) Federal military forces shall conduct CDO in support of the Attorney General or designee (unless otherwise directed by the President) to assist State law enforcement authorities. Federal military forces will always remain under the command and control of the President and Secretary of Defense. Federal military forces also could conduct CDO in concert with State NG forces under the command of a dual-status commander, if determined to be appropriate by the Secretary of Defense and the Governor(s) concerned, or in close coordination with State NG forces using direct liaison.

(iv) Chief, NGB, will coordinate the sharing of State contingency plans for the use of non-federalized NG forces in CDO roles between the responsible State Adjutants General and the responsible Combatant Commander.

(5) *Cooperation with Civil Authorities.* (i) The Attorney General shall receive and coordinate preliminary requests for CDO from civil authorities pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 331–334.

(A) Formal requests for CDO shall be addressed to the President.

(B) The Attorney General may assign a component law enforcement agency of the Department of Justice, such as the FBI or Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, to lead the operational response to a civil disturbance incident.

(C) The President may provide, through the Attorney General or other Federal official, a personal representative to communicate the President's policy guidance to the military commander conducting CDO. That representative may augment, but shall not replace, the military chain of command. In addition, an individual may be designated by the Attorney General as the Senior Civilian Representative of the Attorney General.

(ii) The ASD(HD&ASA) shall represent DoD in coordinating CDO planning and execution with the Department of Justice, and other Federal and State law enforcement agencies, as appropriate.

(6) *Approval Authority.* (i) The President is the approval authority for requests for assistance for CDO, except for emergency authority as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section and in 32 CFR part 185.

(ii) If the President directs the use of Federal military forces for CDO, the ASD(HD&ASA) and the CJCS shall provide advice to the Secretary of Defense regarding the employment of DoD personnel and resources to implement the direction of the President. Secretary of Defense approval of such employment shall be communicated to the Combatant Commanders through the CJCS.

(iii) The ASD(HD&ASA) shall provide any request, contingency plan, directive, or order affecting the employment of special operations forces to the ASD(SO/LIC), who supervises the activities of those forces on behalf of the Secretary of Defense in accordance with DoD Directive 5111.10,¹⁶ "Assist-

ant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD(SO/LIC))."

(iv) Additionally, the ASD(HD&ASA), in coordination with the ASD(SO/LIC) for the employment of special operations forces, shall provide overall policy oversight of the employment of DoD personnel and resources for CDO responding to terrorist incidents and other similar events in coordination with the CJCS.

(c) *Domestic EOD Support of Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies.*

(1) *Guiding Statutory Requirements and Supporting Policies.* DoD EOD personnel may provide immediate response for EOD support in support of civil authorities, when requested, in accordance with 32 CFR part 185 and may provide for disposition of military munitions in accordance with 40 CFR parts 260–270.

(2) *DoD Requirements.* (i) DoD personnel will not participate in search or seizure of ordnance as part of a civilian law enforcement investigation. DoD personnel may, as described in paragraph (c) of this section, render safe military munitions and take possession of military munitions for appropriate disposition at the request of civilian law enforcement officials when such military munitions have already been discovered and seized by civilian law enforcement personnel.

(ii) DoD officials, including local military commanders, may provide EOD and explosive detection dog support to local civil authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions in accordance with 32 CFR part 185. Guidance for planning and execution requirements for Combatant Commanders and the Military Departments in responding to DoD military munitions is found in DoD Manual 6055.09, Volume 7,¹⁷ "DoD Ammunition And Explosives Safety Standards: Munitions, and Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard."

(iii) Such an immediate response may include actions to provide advice and assistance to civil authorities,

¹⁶ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/511110p.pdf>.

¹⁷ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/605509m/605509-M-V7.pdf>.

when requested, in the mitigation, rendering safe, and disposition of suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat.

(iv) Military munitions, discarded military munitions, and UXO in an unauthorized location under the jurisdiction of public officials potentially present an imminent and substantial danger to public safety and health and to the environment, and may require an immediate EOD response.

(A) These conditions include:

(1) Items that were illegally removed from military installations.

(2) Military munitions that land off range.

(3) Munitions located on property formerly leased or owned by DoD (including manufacturing areas, pads, pits, basins, ponds, streams, burial sites, and other locations incident to such operations).

(4) Transportation accidents involving military munitions.

(5) Unauthorized public possession of military munitions.

(B) Military munitions found in the conditions in paragraph (c)(2)(iv) of this section should be considered extremely hazardous and should not be disturbed or moved until technically qualified EOD personnel assess and determine the hazard.

(C) DoD officials, including local military commanders:

(1) Will provide EOD support for military munitions, discarded military munitions, and UXO that have (or appear to have) DoD origins.

(2) May, in accordance with 32 CFR part 185, provide EOD support for military munitions or foreign ordnance that do not appear to have DoD origins found in the United States under the conditions in paragraph (c)(2)(iv) of this section.

(v) Rendering safe and disposing of improvised devices, non-military commercial explosives, or similar dangerous articles reported or discovered outside of DoD installations are pri-

marily the responsibility of civil authorities. However, due to the potential lethality and danger to public safety, DoD EOD personnel may provide assistance upon request in accordance with 32 CFR part 185.

(vi) When responding to requests for assistance from civil authorities under immediate response authority pursuant to 32 CFR part 185, the closest capable EOD unit regardless of Military Service will provide support.

(vii) Requests from civil authorities for non-immediate DoD EOD support are subject to approval by the Secretary of Defense. Examples of non-immediate DoD EOD support include, but are not limited to, post-blast analysis, use of DoD material and equipment, and support of pre-planned events. Exceptions include those activities in support of the U.S. Secret Service that, in accordance with DoD Directive 3025.13,¹⁸ "Employment of DoD Capabilities in Support of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)," do not require Secretary of Defense approval and those activities undertaken in response to requests for technical assistance or assessment of military munitions that are performed solely for safety purposes.

(viii) DoD EOD forces providing support under immediate response authority under 32 CFR part 185 will also comply with 40 CFR parts 260-270, "Hazardous Waste Management System: General," and other applicable local, State, and Federal laws and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations.

(ix) The National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC) and the FBI's Strategic Information Operations Center shall be advised immediately of the recovery and disposition of military munitions, as well as responses to non-military munitions and explosives. DoD Components also shall ensure that reports are submitted within 72 hours, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 846 and DoD Manual 5100.76,¹⁹

¹⁸ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302513p.pdf>.

¹⁹ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/510076m.pdf>.

“Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunitions, and Explosives (AA&E),” to: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, U.S. Bomb Data Center, 99 New York Ave. NE., 8S 295, Washington, DC 20226.

(3) *Planning and Execution.* (i) Combatant Commanders will:

(A) Maintain situational awareness of all EOD elements in support of civil authorities, consolidate Service EOD incident reports, and provide to the ASD(HD&ASA) and the ASD(SO/LIC) a monthly consolidated report highlighting:

(1) DoD EOD support of civil authorities, resources, and work-hours expended.

(2) Final determination of the item, as well as the agency supported.

(3) Final disposition of the hazard, as well as a cost estimate of the support provided.

(4) A status of reimbursement by the supported entity. Reimbursement will not be sought for EOD response to military munitions that have (or appear to have) DoD origins.

(B) Coordinate with the DoD Explosives Safety Board and the Executive Manager for EOD Training and Technology to ensure information sharing.

(ii) In situations where DoD EOD personnel are asked to provide support to DOJ/FBI in conducting electronic countermeasures (ECM), such personnel may only employ ECM in the United States if approved by the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the DOJ program for applying ECM in the United States in response to threats of radio-controlled improvised explosive devices (DOJ Federal ECM Program) approved by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) (see Section 7.25 of the NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management). NTIA has approved the use of DoD military ECM assets in support of the DOJ Federal ECM Program, however, only those DoD military ECM assets/systems that have been approved by NTIA for employment in the United States under the DOJ Federal ECM Program may be used by DoD EOD personnel in

providing the requested support to DOJ/FBI.

(A) DoD officials may provide ECM equipment, and expert advice regarding the FBI's use of the equipment, in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section when the FBI has approved use of ECM and when there is insufficient time to obtain Secretary of Defense approval.

(B) All use of ECM equipment or devices while conducting EOD operations supporting civil authorities will be coordinated with and follow procedures established by the FBI's Strategic Information Operations Center and reported to the NJOIC.

(iii) In consideration of the Military Departments' and the Combatant Commanders' planning requirements and in consultation with appropriate local civilian agencies, installation commanders will identify off-installation critical infrastructure and key resources, such as nuclear power stations, power plants, communications hubs, and water treatment plants. Combatant Commanders and other responsible DoD officials will assist in developing priorities for EOD support of civil authorities. Installations without resident EOD forces will develop plans to seek support from the nearest DoD EOD organization.

(iv) Combatant Commanders, as appropriate, will maintain situational awareness of all EOD elements in support of civil authorities, coordinate and de-conflict Military Services' EOD domestic areas of response, and develop consolidated reporting procedures to permit accurate and timely collection of data from the supporting Services.

(v) Service EOD reports shall be used to indicate that DoD is reclaiming accountability of DoD military munitions that were found outside the custody of DoD. The Military Departments will forward reports of reclaimed military munitions to installations for ammunitions logistics management and submission to the DoD Explosives Safety Board in accordance with DoD Manual 6055.09, Volume 7,

DoD Manual 5100.76, and DoD Instruction 5160.68,²⁰ “Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA): Responsibilities of the SMCA, the Military Services, and the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM).”

(vi) Reimbursement is not required for EOD support involving military munitions, discarded military munitions, and UXO that have DoD origins or appear to have DoD origins. Combatant Commanders will coordinate with the DoD Explosives Safety Board and the Executive Manager for EOD Training and Technology to ensure information sharing.

(vii) In accordance with DoD Instruction 6055.17,²¹ “DoD Installation Emergency Management (IEM) Program,” and applicable Military Department issuances, commanders of EOD organizations will:

(A) Coordinate with installation emergency managers to:

(1) Establish local processes and procedures to respond to and report military and non-military munitions support requests from civil law enforcement agencies.

(2) Determine priorities of EOD support for protecting critical infrastructure and key resources when requested.

(B) Participate in installation emergency response exercises.

(C) Determine training requirements for conducting DSCA response missions.

(4) *Cooperation with Civil Authorities.*

(i) DoD EOD forces will maintain relationships with local, State, tribal, and other Federal bomb disposal and other law enforcement agency assets near their geographical locations. Such relationships may include conferences and training exercises to increase the interoperability and integration with local bomb squad agencies, to improve the response capabilities to civil authorities when requested, and to enhance the consolidated response capabilities.

(ii) DoD EOD personnel may conduct UXO and explosive ordnance awareness and education programs that inform

and promote public safety of the hazards associated with military munitions and explosive items.

(d) *Domestic terrorist incident support.*

(1) *DoD guidance.* Only the Secretary of Defense may authorize the use of DoD personnel in support of civilian law enforcement officials during a domestic terrorism incident, except as described in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section. The Commanders of USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and USSOCOM, in coordination with the CJCS, ASD(HD&ASA), and ASD(SO/LIC), have primary responsibility for all military preparations and—when authorized by the Secretary of Defense—operations, including the employment of armed Federal military forces at the scene of any domestic terrorist incident.

(i) In discharging those functions, the Commanders of USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and USSOCOM shall operate in a manner consistent with law enforcement policies established by the Attorney General.

(ii) When a terrorist incident develops that has a potential for military involvement, the Commanders of USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and USSOCOM may dispatch military observers to the incident site, with the concurrence of the senior FBI official at the site, to appraise the situation before any decision is made by the Secretary of Defense to commit Federal military forces. Any dispatch of U.S. counterterrorism forces as observers must be specifically authorized by the Secretary of Defense through the CJCS.

(2) *Requirement for vocal orders to be published.* When the Secretary of Defense authorizes U.S. counterterrorism forces to assist with the resolution of a domestic terrorist incident, the CJCS shall issue the appropriate order on behalf of the Secretary of Defense. That order shall designate the command relationships for the deploying forces.

(e) *Use of information collected during DoD operations.*

(1) *Acquisition and dissemination.* DoD Components are encouraged to provide to Federal, State, or local civilian law enforcement officials any information collected during the normal course of military operations that may be relevant to a violation of State or Federal

²⁰ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/516068p.pdf>.

²¹ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/605517p.pdf>.

law within the jurisdiction of such officials, except as described in paragraph (a)(6)(vii)(B) of this section. The DoD Components shall prescribe procedures for releasing information upon reasonable belief that there has been such a violation.

(i) The assistance provided shall be in accordance with DoD 5400.11-R,²² “Department of Defense Privacy Program,” and with 10 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable laws.

(ii) The acquisition and dissemination of information under paragraph (e) of this section shall be in accordance with DoD Directive 5200.27,²³ “Acquisition of Information Concerning Persons and Organizations not Affiliated with the Department of Defense,” DoD Directive 5240.01,²⁴ “DoD Intelligence Activities,” and, for DoD intelligence components, DoD 5240.1-R,²⁵ “Procedures Governing the Activities of DoD Intelligence Components that Affect United States Persons.”

(iii) The DoD Components shall establish procedures for “routine use” disclosures of such information in accordance with DoD Instruction 5160.68,²⁶ “Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA): Responsibilities of the SMCA, the Military Services, and the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM),” and DoD Directive 5400.11,²⁷ “DoD Privacy Program.”

(iv) Under guidance established by the DoD Components concerned, the planning and execution of compatible DoD training and operations shall, to the maximum extent practicable, take into account the needs of civilian law enforcement officials for information when the collection of the information is an incidental aspect of training or operations performed by Federal mili-

tary forces consistent with 10 U.S.C. 371.

(v) The needs of civilian law enforcement officials shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be considered when scheduling routine training missions, consistent with 10 U.S.C. 371. This does not permit the planning or creation of missions or training for the primary purpose of aiding civilian law enforcement officials, and it does not permit conducting training or missions for the purpose of routinely collecting information about U.S. citizens.

(vi) Civilian law enforcement agents may accompany routinely scheduled training flights as observers for the purpose of collecting law enforcement information. This provision does not authorize the use of DoD aircraft to provide point-to-point transportation and training flights for civilian law enforcement officials. Such assistance may be provided only in accordance with DoD 4515.13-R,²⁸ “Air Transportation Eligibility.”

(vii) Intelligence information held by the DoD Components and relevant to drug interdiction or other civilian law enforcement matters shall be provided promptly to appropriate civilian law enforcement officials, unless sharing that information is determined by the head of that DoD Component to be inconsistent with national security. Under procedures established by the DoD Components concerned, information concerning illegal drugs that is provided to civilian law enforcement officials under provisions of DoD 5240.1-R shall also be provided to law enforcement officials at the El Paso Intelligence Center.

(viii) Nothing in this section modifies DoD procedures for dissemination of information for foreign intelligence or counterintelligence purposes.

(ix) The DoD Components are encouraged to participate in the Department of Justice law enforcement coordinating committees situated in each Federal judicial district.

(x) The assistance provided under paragraph (e) of this section may not include or permit direct participation by DoD personnel in the interdiction of

²² Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/540011r.pdf>.

²³ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/520027p.pdf>.

²⁴ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/524001p.pdf>.

²⁵ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/524001r.pdf>.

²⁶ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/516068p.pdf>.

²⁷ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/540011p.pdf>.

²⁸ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/451513r.pdf>.

a vessel, aircraft, or land vehicle, or in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity, unless the member's participation in such activity is otherwise authorized by law in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) *Military readiness.* Information shall not be provided under paragraph (e) of this section if it could adversely affect military preparedness of the United States.

(f) *Use of DoD equipment and facilities.*

(1) *Equipment and facilities.* The DoD Components may make equipment, base facilities, or research facilities available to Federal, State, or local civilian law enforcement officials for law enforcement purposes in accordance with the guidance in paragraph (f) of this section.

(i) The ASD(HD&ASA) shall issue guidance to ensure that the assistance provided under paragraph (f) of this section is in accordance with applicable provisions of law, including:

(A) 10 U.S.C. 372, 377, 2576, and 2667.

(B) 31 U.S.C. 1535 (also known and referred to in this part as "The Economy Act of 1932, as amended") and 31 U.S.C. 6501-6508 (also known as "The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, as amended").

(C) Title 40, U.S.C.

(D) 41 U.S.C. 102-103, 105-115, 151-153, 3101, 3105, 3301, 3303-3305, 3509, 3901, 3905-3906, 4501-4506, 4701, and 6101.

(E) 44 U.S.C. chapters 21, 25, 29, and 31.

(ii) The ASD(HD&ASA) guidance shall also ensure compliance with DoD Instruction 4165.70,²⁹ "Real Property Management," and DoD Directive 5410.12,³⁰ "Economic Adjustment Assistance to Defense-Impacted Communities," and other guidance that may be issued by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Department of Defense.

(2) *Limitations on the use of personnel.* The DoD Components shall follow the guidance in paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section in considering requests for DoD personnel to operate or maintain, or to assist in operating or maintaining,

equipment made available according to paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(3) *Military readiness.* Assistance may not be provided under paragraph (f) of this section if such assistance could adversely affect military preparedness. Each request shall be evaluated using the criteria provided in 32 CFR part 185 for evaluating legality, lethality, risk, cost, appropriateness, and readiness. The implementing documents issued by the DoD Components shall ensure that approval for the disposition of equipment is vested in officials who can assess the effect of such disposition on military preparedness.

(4) *Approval authority.* (i) Requests by civilian law enforcement officials for DoD assistance for the use of DoD equipment and facilities shall be forwarded to the appropriate approval authority under the guidance in this section. All requests, including those in which subordinate authorities recommend denial, shall be submitted promptly to the approving authority. Requests will be forwarded and processed according to the urgency of the situation.

(A) Requests for the use of equipment or facilities outside the United States, other than for arms, ammunition, combat vehicles, vessels, and aircraft, shall be considered in accordance with procedures established by the applicable DoD Component.

(B) Requests from other Federal agencies to purchase equipment (permanent retention) from a DoD Component, that are accompanied by appropriate funding documents, may be submitted directly to the DoD Component concerned.

(C) Requests for training, expert advice, or use of personnel to operate or maintain equipment shall be forwarded in accordance with paragraph (a)(5) of this section.

(D) For loans pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 6501-6508, which are limited to agencies of the Federal Government, and for leases pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2667, which may be made to entities outside the Federal Government, this guidance applies:

(I) Requests for arms, ammunition, combat vehicles, vessels, and aircraft shall be submitted to the Secretary of Defense for approval.

²⁹ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/416570p.pdf>.

³⁰ Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/541012p.pdf>.

(2) Requests for loan or lease or other use of equipment or facilities are subject to approval by the heads of the DoD Components, unless approval by a higher official is required by statute or DoD issuance applicable to the particular disposition.

(ii) The Heads of the DoD Components shall issue implementing policy and direction for taking action on requests for loan, lease, or other use of equipment or facilities that are not governed by paragraphs (f)(4)(i)(D)(I) and (f)(4)(i)(D)(2) of this section. Such implementing policy and direction shall ensure compliance with applicable law and DoD issuances, including requiring specific levels of approval with respect to particular dispositions.

(g) *Funding.*

(1) *General.* Reimbursement is required when equipment or services are provided to agencies outside DoD.

(i) The primary sources of reimbursement requirements are the Economy Act of 1932, as amended, for provision of equipment or services to Federal departments and agencies and 10, U.S.C. 2667. 10 U.S.C. 377 requires reimbursement unless the Secretary of Defense elects to waive reimbursement using the criteria described in paragraph (g)(2)(iii) of this section.

(ii) Other statutes may apply to particular types of assistance or may apply to assistance to specific civilian law enforcement entities. Payment of fair market value under 10 U.S.C. 2667 may only be waived under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2667.

(iii) A requirement for reimbursement does not apply when DoD Components provide information, collected during the normal course of military training or operations, to Federal, State, or local civilian law enforcement agencies pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 371.

(2) *Procedural requirements.* (i) Defense support of civilian law enforcement agencies is normally an unprogrammed requirement for DoD. DoD 7000.14-R,³¹ “Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMRs),” Volumes 1–15, prescribes procedures for financing and reporting costs. DoD

Components shall comply with these procedures and shall consider the factors presented in paragraph (g)(2)(iii) of this section to determine or recommend whether financing is to be accomplished on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis.

(ii) The Commanders of USNORTHCOM, USPACOM, and USSOCOM shall serve as the financial managers responsible for DoD oversight of all operations executed in their areas of responsibility in accordance with §182.5(k).

(iii) The Secretary of Defense may waive reimbursement for DoD support to civilian law enforcement agencies provided pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 18, or support provided by NG personnel performing duty pursuant to 32 U.S.C. 502(f), in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 377, if such support:

(A) Is provided in the normal course of DoD training or operations; or

(B) Results in a benefit to the DoD element or the NG personnel providing the support that is substantially equivalent to that which would otherwise be obtained from military operations or training.

(3) *Personnel duty status.* Funding for State active duty of NG personnel is the responsibility of the State involved.

PART 183—DEFENSE SUPPORT OF SPECIAL EVENTS

Sec.

- 183.1 Purpose.
- 183.2 Applicability and scope.
- 183.3 Definitions.
- 183.4 Policy.
- 183.5 Responsibilities.
- 183.6 Procedures.

AUTHORITY: 2 U.S.C. 1966, 2 U.S.C. 1970, 10 U.S.C. 372–374, 10 U.S.C. 377, 10 U.S.C. 2012, 10 U.S.C. 2553–2555, 10 U.S.C. 2564, 18 U.S.C. 1385, 18 U.S.C. 3056, 31 U.S.C. 1535–1536, 32 U.S.C. 502, 32 U.S.C. 508, Pub. L. 94–524, and Section 5802 of Pub. L. 104–208, as amended.

SOURCE: 77 FR 22671, Apr. 17, 2012, unless otherwise noted.

§ 183.1 Purpose.

This part:

(a) Establishes DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for support of civil authorities

³¹ Available at <http://comptroller.defense.gov/fmr/>.